Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXXI.—NO. 62. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3 1902 WHOLE NO. 11,007

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, by Mail, $5.00
Six Months, " 2.50
Three Months, " 1.25
Two Months, " 1.00
Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The President's message, read in both houses of Congress yesterday, was listened to attentively by Republicans. —— Senator Cullom introduced a bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law. —— The Judiciary Committee of the House has taken prompt action in the direction of getting an anti-trust measure before Congress. —— Severe wind storm swept over North Mississippi and Western Tennessee, causing damage to property. ——The western suburbs of New Orleans were swept by a storm yesterday; several persons were injured. ——Venezuelan affairs and reciprocity with Cuba were discussed at a cabinet meeting yesterday. —— The anthracite coal commission will resume its hearings to-day at Scranton, Pa. —— Disatrous storm yesterday near Clayton, Alabama. —— Three men held up the cashier in a bank at Bridger, Montana, and got away with $3,000, —— A verdict for $100,000 damages was given Mrs. Jennie M. Leys against the New York Central and Hudson River railroad for the death of her husband. —— New York markets: Money on call firm at 5½@7½ per cent.; rosin steady; spirits turpentine firm; cotton quiet, middling 8.55c.; flour firmer and more active; wheat—spot firm, No. 2 78¾c.; corn—spot firm, No. 2 62c; oats—spot steady, No. 3 36c.

WEATHER REPORT

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 2.

Meteorological data for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 P. M.:

Temperatures: 8 A. M., 47 degrees; 8 P. M., 67 degrees; maximum, 67 degrees; minimum, 43 degrees; mean, 55 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .20; rainfall since 1st of month to date, .20.

Stage of water in the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, N. C., at 8 A. M., 20 feet and rising.

STORM WARNING.

Southeast storm signals were displayed at 2:30 P. M. A severe storm was then central near the mouth of the Ohio river, moving rapidly northeast. High northeast winds shifting Wednesday to southwest and west were predicted.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—For North Carolina: Fair in west; rain in eastern portion Wednesday, followed by clearing, brisk to high south winds, shifting to west; Thursday fair, colder.

Port Almanac—December 3.

Sun Rises	6.53 A. M.
Sun Sets	4.46 P. M.
Day's Length	9 H. 55 M.
High Water at Southport.	10.02 P. M.
High Water Wilmington.	12.32 A. M.

Some of the statesmen are showing alacrity in jumping on the trusts. Now let us see whether they stay on.

An Indianapolis florist has called one of his premium carnations after John Mitchell. John Mitchell is no carnation; he's a daisy.

A Kentuckian has gone into court to recover $5,000 damage for the loss of two fingers. They probably include the trigger finger.

It is said that John S. Wise was not born in Virginia, but in Rio Janeiro, when his father was Minister to Brazil. This is some relief to Virginia.

That Derby, Conn., youth who disappeared some time ago will probably come back when he learns that there are two $10,000 legacies waiting for him.

Secretary Moody says the crying need of the navy is officers. Well, perhaps if they let down the bars and gave the boys who didn't go through Annapolis a chance for promotion they might not have so much trouble in keeping up the supply of officers.

"Free fish," says a Boston paper, "would ruin Gloucesterand bankrupt the fishing villages on the coast of Maine," and therefore we should all taxed on our fish so that those fellows may make money catching fish. Why not insist that some one go and pull the nets for them?

The marines of the New York barracks buried Fitz, their mascot, last week. Fitz was a goat which overestimated its digestive powers, and tackled a lot of asbestos. The asbestos gave him fits and laid him out in short order. Goats may tackle tin cans, hoop iron, oyster shells, nails, carpets, and miscellaneous other things, but they have to draw the line on asbestos.

Here is a good chance for enterprising young women to form business co-partnerships. There are 500 nice looking young men of good habits in two counties in the State of Washington who want wives. But they seem to be stuck on Pennsylvania, as they say the girls must come from that State. But we expect they would waive that if the girls come up to their notion in other respects.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Those Elective by the Commissioners Chosen by Board Yesterday Afternoon.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Office of County Attorney Discontinued. Tax Matters Acted Upon—Another Shot at the Slot Machines—The Proceedings in Detail.

County officers elective by the Commissioners were chosen at the adjourned regular annual meeting of the Board yesterday afternoon, upon which there were in attendance Chairman McEachern and Messrs. Holmes, Vollers, Alexander and Montgomery. The two last named were excused before the meeting was over. The officers elected were:

Clerk—Owen Fennell.
Janitor—Jordan W. Branch.
Standard Keeper — Geo. C. Simmons.
County Home Keeper—M. G. Chadwick.
Road Superintendent—Sol. J. Jones.
Superintendent of Convict Camp—W. H. Shearin.

There were two applications for the position of County Home Keeper. Mr. Chadwick's bid was 20 cents per day each for the care of the inmates. Mr. C. H. Edens, the other applicant, bid 19 cents per day for the care of the inmates, but the Board decided to retain the present incumbent, who has given eminent satisfaction.

The election of Mr. W. H. Shearin as superintendent of the convict camp, is upon the same terms as that position was held by him the past year. Mr. Shearin in making application for the office said that he desired to be elected, with the hope of offsetting some of his losses made last year. Mr. Shearin receives, under the terms of the contract, 25 cents each day for guarding and feeding the prisoners.

In the matter of the election of a County Attorney, Mr. Vollers said he regarded the office as one that could be dispensed with and he, therefore, made a motion that the same be discontinued. The motion prevailed unanimously.

The resignation of Capt. A. P. Adrian as county surveyor was read and accepted. Capt. Adrian explained that his election was without his knowledge or consent. No successor to Capt. Adrian was elected, as the county for many years has had no surveyor.

An application from H. Gerdes for keeper of Oak Grove cemetery was read, but it was decided to postpone the election.

Other business of the regular order was taken up. Upon recommendation of a special committee, application of J. M. Williams for reduction of tax valuation on property in East Wilmington was denied on the ground that the assessment is regarded not out of proportion to the valuation of other real estate in the same neighborhood.

The application of Samuel Blossom to have road crossing his lands changed to another route was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Holmes, Vollers and Alexander, with instruction to give public notice of said application.

The Register of Deeds submitted his annual report of marriage licenses issued during the fiscal year.

Upon recommendation of a special committee, it was ordered no reduction be made in the valuation of property of Col. J. W. Atkinson, in Harnett township.

Mrs. Ann E. Borneman, Harnett township, was allowed $2 per month from poor fund, upon recommendation of special committee, which investigated the application.

The refund of taxes asked for by the Standard Pole and Tie Co., of New York, was not allowed.

Bids of S. L. Smith and R. R. McCartney] for certain repairs at the County Home were referred to the committee in charge of that department with power to act.

J. A. Dean, constable-elect of Harnett township, presented his bond and was granted further time to make certain technical changes in the same,

Upon motion of Mr. Vollers it was ordered that the salary of the Chairman of the Board and Commissioner of Roads remain the same as last year, viz: $100 per month.

The Board before adjournment discussed informally the recommendation of the late grand jury upon the slot machine matter. Opinions from the State Treasurer and Attorney General received some time ago, were read and the difficulty of a proper construction of the law was apparent from the indefiniteness of the communications. No action was had in the matter and a recess was taken until 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when another meeting will be had just before the regular session of the Auditing Committee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—Bids wanted.
J. T. Burke—Closing out.
C. O. Alexander—New grocery.
People's Savings Bank—Statement.
Murchison National Bank—Total assets $2,000,000.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wanted—Smart boy.
Cease & Schuler—Notice.
Wanted—Old feather beds.
Consolidated Railways, Light and Power Co.—Gas tips.

— Sales of spirits turpentine were made after hours yesterday at 50½ cents per gallon.

PERMANENT STREET WORK.

Board of Audit and Finance Defers Appropriation for Estimate of City's Probable Revenue—Other Matters.

The most important consideration at last night's regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance of the city was the matter of the $30,000 appropriation for permanent street improvement, out of which is to come the amount to be expended pro rata with property owners for the improved concrete pavements. The Board decided to defer action upon a concurrence in the appropriation until some approximate estimate of the probable revenue of the city for the current fiscal year can be obtained. It is believed, however, that the Board of Audit and Finance will readily allow the amount when it is seen that the revenue will be adequate.

Present at the meeting last night were Chairman McQueen and Messrs. Wilder, Yates and Orrell; absent, Mr. McNair. Alderman Johnson was also present to urge concurrence in the street appropriation, and Alderman Murrell was present to talk with the Board in regard to public building matters. Several minor bills for repairs to the Opera House, advocated by Mr. Murrell, were approved.

The matter of the restoration of an arc lamp to its former position at Front and Harnett street in compliance with the request of the Seaboard Air Line and others was deferred for further information.

After discussing several other matters informally and approving bills for current expenses, the Board adjourned subject to call of its chairman.

THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

Meeting of Directors Yesterday at Which Detail Plans Were Discussed.

An enthusiastic meeting of the directors of the Wilmington Tobacco Warehouse Company was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, but beyond a discussion of detail plans there was nothing from the meeting for publication. Another meeting will probably be held this afternoon or to-morrow, at which the company will have everything in readiness to begin business.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were Mr. W. E. Worth (president), Mr. James Kyle (secretary), Mr. Geo. O. Gaylord (vice president), Mr. S. P. McNair, Mr. J. H. Watters and Mr. M. W. Jacobi.

CLARENDON LODGE K. OF P.

Officers for Ensuing Term Elected at Regular Meeting Last Night.

The following were elected as officers of Clarendon Lodge, No. 2, K. of P. at the meeting held last night:

C. C.—J. J. Moore.
V. C.—J. L. Brimer.
P.—R. G. Grady.
M. of W.—R. M. Capps.
K. of R. & S.—J. F. Littleton.
M. of F.—W. C. VonGlan.
M. of E.—W. C. Galloway.
M. at A.—W. B. Thomas.
I. G.—W. W. S. McPhatter.
O. G.—Geo. Sloan.

J. D. Nutt was elected as member of the General Relief Committee. The officers above will be installed at the first regular meeting of the lodge in January.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The President's message in full may be found on the third page of this issue of the STAR.

—A delightful reception was given last evening from 6 to 7:30 o'clock by Miss Janie Strange in honor of her guest, Miss Weston, of Columbia, S.C.

— The Dorcas Society will meet to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Luther Memorial Building, Sixth and Princess streets. All members are urged to be in attendance.

— In another column the City Clerk and Treasurer advertises for bids for removing the fire hydrant from the tracks of the Seaboard Air Line in this city according to specifications to be seen in the office.

— Mr. James D. Nutt, secretary of the local branch, Endowment Rank K. of P., has received a letter of grateful thanks from Mrs. J. A. Schroeder, to whom he paid last week $3,000, the same being the amount of a policy carried by her late husband in that order.

— Peter Cary, an aged colored citizen employed for years by the Carolina Central railroad in this city, died yesterday morning at his home on Seventh, between Campbell and Red Cross streets. The funeral will be conducted at 3:30 P. M. to-day from St Stephens A. M. E. Zion church.

Wedding This Evening.

This evening at 6 o'clock in St. James' Episcopal church Miss Kate Harlow and Mr. Robert G. Rankin, Jr., will be married, the Rev. Richard W. Hogue officiating. Among those from a distance who are here to attend the ceremony are Miss Mabel Powers, of Atlanta, who will be one of the bridesmaids; Messrs. J. L. Kerr, of Fayetteville, and W. C. Ragin, of Macon, who will be among the number of groomsmen, and Mrs. Griffith, of Charlotte.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Murchison bank building on Chesnut street. Services this evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

CONFERENCE HERE.

Great Meeting of North Carolina Methodists Begins To-day at Grace Church.

THE 66TH ANNUAL SESSION.

Splendid Address by Rev. R. B. John Last Night—Bishop A. Coke Smith and His Career—Opening Sermon by Dr. Moore This Evening.

The sixty-sixth annual session of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South will convene this morning at 9:30 o'clock in Grace church and will continue through next Sabbath. Ministers, laymen and many of their wives and children arrived on all trains yesterday and the attendance during the week promises to be unusually large. The weather conditions during the afternoon and evening greatly retarded the work of preparation for the great meeting of Methodists and visitors reached the city almost in a storm of wind and rain. Better things are promised by the Weather Man later in the week and the sessions of Conference promise to be very pleasant indeed.

It has been nine years since Wilington has had the pleasure of entertaining the Conference before. The sessions were then held in the Fifth Street Methodist church and Bishop W. W. Duncan presided. The body has grown somewhat larger since that time when there were only 173 on the roll. Now there are 197, a gain of 24. The gain in membership of the church at large has been nearly 10,000.

Bishop A. Coke Smith, who will preside at this session, arrived yesterday and is a guest at the home of Mr. E. Borden. He is a most able man and has been warmly commended for his manner of presiding over great bodies like the one that will gather in Wilmington this morning. He was born in 1849 and is 53 years of age, but his appearance would indicate that he is much younger. He is a graduate of Wofford College, South Carolina, and in 1886 was elected to the chair of mental and moral science in the faculty of his alma mater. Later, he served for a short time in the chair of practical theology in Vanderbilt University. In 1892, he returned to the ministry and was assigned to Granby Street church, of Norfolk, Va. He built the magnificent Epworth church in Norfolk. His next assignment was to Court Street church, Lynchburg, Va., and after serving four years there, he was returned to Epworth church, Norfolk. Last May he was elected Bishop at the General Conference at Dallas, Texas, and has lately taken up his residence in Charlotte. He is a man of great intellectual attainments and is magnetic in his social personality.

Yesterday's preliminary work of the Conference consisted of meetings of the examining committees and a conference by Bishop Smith last night with the presiding elders, who constitute his cabinet. At the conference, standing committees, which will be announced to-day, were nominated.

The opening sermon of the Conference will be preached to-night at 8 o'clock in Grace church by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Moore, presiding elder of the Durham district. The public is invited.

Address by Rev. R. B. John.

One of the most pleasant features that will mark the sessions of the Conference, the STAR will venture to say, was the address last evening in Grace church by Presiding Elder R. B. John, of the Wilmington district, on "Francis Asbury and Early Methodism in the Cape Fear Section." A similar address of local or general interest is provided for each year by the Conference Historical Society, and it was before that body that Rev. Mr. John spoke last night. His address was carefully prepared and elicited much praise from the congregation, which was unfortunately not large because of the threatening weather and the late arrival of trains.

The service was presided over by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, of Maxton, N. C., president of the Historical Society. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. R. F. Bumpass, of Newbern. The music was especially pretty and was by the regular choir with Mr. E. C. Craft, cornetist, and Mrs. Chasten, organist. A solo by Miss Mary Cole and chorus by the choir was one of the prime features of the musical programme.

It would be an injustice to Rev. Mr. John to attempt anything like a complete synopsis of his excellent historical paper and the STAR for lack of space cannot print it in full. The history of Methodism in the Carolinas and in this section particularly was traced with accuracy and intense interest from the coming to Wilmington in 1874 of James Hinton and Beverly Allen to the approximate present. Next came John Baldwin and then there was a lapse for 15 years of which church history does not relate. The coming of William Meredith, a Wesleyan Methodist, in 1797 and 1880 was next taken up and an interesting account is given of the establishment of a church at Second and Walnut streets, this city, by him. His church was principally for colored people at that time and this condition caused such feeling against him eventually that it is related that his church was burned and he was cast into prison charged with sedition. Ultimately the people came to know him as he was and then followed his release from prison. Upon his death he gave the property to Francis Asbury and that marked the first important epoch in the establishment of Methodism as we find it in this section now.

The coming of Asbury to Wilmington in 1785, via Shallotte and Town Creek and the condition which he found here were faithfully portrayed by Mr. John with subsequent events, leading up to the pastorate of the Old Front Street Methodist church of Rev. William Capers, who became afterwards a Bishop.

The religious growth of St. James' at old Brunswick and in Wilmington was linked in the history traced by Rev. Mr. John as was also the First Presbyterian church, of Wilmington. These denominations were, however, not so exhaustively treated of as to make the address foreign to its subject. It was highly instructive and will be filed in the archives of the Conference Historical Society.

INFANT AGAIN ABANDONED.

Tiny Female Child Spirited Away From Hospital a Second Time and Laid at Citizen's Door.

The little female infant which was spirited away from the hospital, with the consent of its young mother, and laid at the door of Capt. Harvey Twining's residence, North Fourth street, last week, was again taken from the hospital night before last by unknown parties and laid at the door of Rev. G. B. Webster, pastor of Bladen Street M. E. Church, who resides on Fifth street, next to corner of Bladen.

The child was poorly clad and in a cheap basket. Rev. Mr. Webster notified Chief of Police Furlong of the occurrence about noon yesterday and he went over to investigate. The child was taken to the residence of Captain Twining and identified as the same little sufferer that was found there last week, and Chief Furlong lost no time in hurrying it back to the mother at the hospital, with instructions that the next time the child was found outside that institution some one will be arrested for the disappearance.

The affair caused much indignation on the part of citizens yesterday, and Chief Furlong is not certain but that arrests will follow anyway. The Chief, with many citizens, are of the opinion that the matter should be aired, although the woman still withholds her true name.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Miss Lillian Slocomb, Fayetteville, is the guest of friends in the city.

— The STAR regrets to note that Mrs. James H. Taylor is quite sick at her home, 619 Grace street.

— Mrs. Boatwright, of Portsmouth, Va., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. M. W. Divine, on Orange street.

— Friends of Mrs. John McLaurin will regret to know that she is quite sick and threatened with pneumonia.

— Mrs. G. A. Strickland and Mrs. M. G. Whitfield, of Raleigh, are visiting Mrs. N. F. Parker, 620 Market street.

— Capt. A. P. Adrian and First Lieut. Geo. P. James, leave to-night for Goldsboro to attend the election of staff officers of the Second Regiment, N. C. S. G.

— Rev. F. A. Bishop was a STAR visitor yesterday. His numerous friends in Wilmington, his former home, are always glad to welcome him to his "native heath."

— Mr. W. E. Springer has as his guests during Conference Dr. E. A. Yates and Mr. W. H. McCabe, of Durham; Mr. Q. K. Nimocks, of Fayetteville, and Mr. B. B. Adams, of Four Oaks. Hon. R. N. Page, of Biscoe, N. C., Congressman-elect from the Seventh district, is expected to arrive to-day and become Mr. Springer's guest.

— Mr. G. W. Ward and Mrs. J. Pittman, of Swansboro, N. C., arrived yesterday to attend the Conference. To-day several more from Swansboro will be here, viz: I. M. Jones, Jas. A. Pittman, Misses Lulu Hatsell, Zulu Rogers, and Masters Bray Hatsell, Fred Pittman and others. Mr. Ward and Mrs. Pittman are stopping with their son-in-law, Capt. Jas. Laughtire, 110 Castle street.

Crazy Negro to Southport.

T. W. Hooper, the Brunswick county negro crazed with the belief that he is immensely wealthy and is growing more so each day, was yesterday taken to Southport by Policeman H. W. Howell and turned over to the authorities there. Hooper was arrested last week for giving trouble to Front street merchants from whom he would buy large bills of goods upon the strength of his visionary "where-with-al" to pay.

Dida't Let Their Lights Shine.

In the police court yesterday Motorman J. C. Bowden and Conductor J. A. Riggs, of the street railway system, were arraigned for operating a street car without a headlight. They were arrested Monday night by Policeman Ed. Jones, and were required by the Mayor to pay a fine of $5 between them.

New Grocery Store.

Mr. Chas. O. Alexander, a clever young man of this city, with lots of experience in his line of business, has opened a new grocery store at No. 15 North Second street, where he would be glad to see his former customers and the public generally. His advertisement appears in another column of the STAR to-day.

BEAUTIFUL WEDDING.

Miss Smallbones and Mr. Brunson Happily Married Yesterday Afternoon.

ST. JOHN'S P. E. CHURCH.

Sacred Edifice Thronged With Friends of the Popular Young People—Bridal Tour to Southern Points of Interest—Reception.

Saint John's Episcopal church was thronged at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon with merry wedding guests, who assembled to witness the marriage ceremony of two of Wilmington's most popular young people—Miss Alice Doane Smallbones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Smallbones of this city, and Mr. George W. Brunson, Jr., the popular and clever editor of the Wilmington *Evening Dispatch*.

The church was profusely and very charmingly decorated for the event and both before and after the ceremony a pleasing and most appropriate musical programme was observed. The Rev. Dr. James Carmichael, rector of the parish, performed the ceremony according to the beautiful Episcopal service. The bridal party, with the exception of the groom and his best man, Mr John Jay Blair, who entered from the vestry room, came down the middle aisle in the following order: Little Miss Athalia Rankin Bunting, ribbon girl; Mr. H. G. Smallbones, Jr., and Mr. James M. Stevenson; Mr. Thos. B. Willard and Mr. Robert H. Gwaltney, ushers; Miss Mildred Davis, the maid of honor; the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, Mr. H. G. Smallbones.

When the attendants had taken their positions about the beautifully decorated altar and the bride had been joined by the groom and given away by her father, Dr. Carmichael spoke the impressive words which made them man and wife. The marriage scene was one of the prettiest in the history of the church.

The bride was becomingly attired in a gown of pastel gray crepe over taffeta, effectively trimmed with rose point lace and tan velvet. She wore a handsome gray hat to match, plumed with white ostrich feathers, and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Mildred Davis, the maid of honor, was exquisitely gowned in a costume of green cloth and wore a becoming black velvet picture hat. Her bouquet was of La France roses.

The ribbon girl, the attractive little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bunting, was prettily dressed in an accordion plaited dress, lace insertion, of white taffeta and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The best man and ushers wore the conventional black suits with La France rose boutonnieres.

After receiving rather hasty congratulations from friends, Mr. and Mrs. Brunson left amid a shower of rice on the northbound A. C. L. train last night for Wison, N. C., where they will leave on the Atlantic Coast Line Southern train for a delightful trip through Florida and a visit to other points of interest.

Among the out-of-town guests here for the wedding was Mrs. Paul M. Smith, of Athens, Ga., a sister of the groom.

Monday night, at the hospitable home of the bride's parents, No. 107 Walnut street, a delightful reception was given the members of the wedding party.

St. James' Vestry.

The newly elected vestry of Saint James' Episcopal parish met last evening and organized by the election of Col. W. L. DeRosset, senior warden; Capt. T. D. Meares, junior warden; Mr. Wm. Calder, treasurer, and Maj. W. F. Robertson, secretary. The vestry as chosen Monday night is as follows: Col. DeRosset, Capt. Meares, Mr. Calder, Maj. Robertson, Col. J. W. Atkinson, Capt. J. I. Metts, Col. A. M. Waddell, Messrs. J. H. Boatwright, J. Victor Grainger, J. H. Hardin, D. H. Lippitt and W. H. Yopp.

Convicts for Raleigh.

Special Deputies William Sheehan and J. M. McGowan will leave this morning on the north-bound train for Raleigh, conveying to the State penitentiary the four negroes sentenced to terms in that institution at last week's session of the Superior Court. Walter McKay goes up for three years for manslaughter; Ed French one year for the same offence, and J. H. Williams and Orange Jessie 25 and 10 years, respectively, for burglary in the second degree.

Bicycle Thief Bound Over.

Esau Capias, the negro arrested Monday night for the larceny of a bicycle from in front of the store of Mr. J. D. Nutt, was committed by the Mayor yesterday in default of $50 bond for his appearance in the Superior Court in January.

The "Great Martynne Co."

The sale of seats for the opening performance of the engagement of the "Great Martynne Company" at the Academy of Music to-morrow night will begin this morning at 8 o'clock. Ladies will be admitted free to-night under the usual conditions.

For Asthma use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.
For sale by J. C. Shepard.

Coal, Coal.

For Manufacturing.
For Domestic Use.

For any purpose where a

First-Class Quality of Bituminous Coal is Wanted.

We are prepared to furnish any quantity desired.

See Us Before Making Contract.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Phones—Bell 94. Inter-State 146. au 24 tf

HAT SALE!

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY

WILL BE THE BIG HAT SALE.

I bought out the entire stock of a manufacturer of ready-to-wear Hats. Can sell them for less than half price.

A $1 Hat for 48c and $2.50 to 3.00 Hat for 98c. I have now over 900.

They Will Be Sold Tuesday and Wednesday.

Have also received a big lot of fine Skirts, Monte Carlo Coats, Automobile and Ragland Coats

Ladies' Black Peau-de-Soie Silk Waists.
Ladies' and Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs.
All at half price.

The Paris Millinery Emporium,

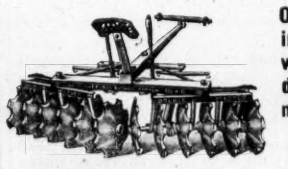
129 Market Street, Next Door to Bonitz House, Wilmington, N. C.

nov 25 tf

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

"District Agents" for the

"CLARKS CUTAWAY DISC HARROWS,"



One of the greatest labor-saving machines known, and such work as it does cannot be done by any other machine made.

In a few days will show one of the largest and finest lines of American and English double and single breech loading Shot Guns ever brought to this market.

sep 17 tf Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

Statement of The Peoples' Savings Bank,

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of business November 25th, 1902, condensed from report to Corporation Commission. (Began business April, 1900.)

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$ 413,979 80	Capital Stock	$ 30,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	199 90	Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	10,017 53
Cash on hand and due from Banks	14,175 01	Accrued interest due to depositors	1,500 00
		Deposits	386,837 18
Total	$ 428,354 71	Total	$ 428,354 71

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Deposits.	Loans and Discounts.
November 25th, 1900	$143,830,44	$158,589 13
November 28th, 1901	280,840 62	282,019 85
November 28th, 1902	386,837 18	413,979 80

dec 3 tf

THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK,

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital	$ 300,000
Surplus	100,000
Total Assets	$2,000,000

H. C. McQUEEN, President. J. V. GRAINGER, Cashier.

dec 3 tf

Fire Insurance.

Plate Glass, Marine, Life, Accident and Employer's Liability. Agent for Royal Exchange Assurance of London.

ASSETS $25,211,566.00. 182 Years Old.

And five other reliable companies represented.
Lowest rates charged on Plate Glass Insurance.
No policy fee charged after December 20th, 1902.

JAMES OWEN REILLY,

Notary Public and Insurance Agent,
110 Princess Street, Wilmington, N. C.

nov 23 tf

New Grocery!

This is to inform my friends and the public generally that I have opened at No. 15 North Second street a first class Family Grocery, where I am prepared to furnish the trade everything new and fresh in Fancy Groceries, Country Produce, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

C. O. ALEXANDER.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1902. dec 3 tf

Voice Culture.

For terms apply to

Mrs. Annie DeRosset Harris,
no 20 tf 113 South Third St.

Important Notice.

We wish to inform our regular customers as well as the public at large that we have just received a consignment of Foreign Wines, which we offer to everybody at the following low price for a short time only:

Rhine Wine, Vintage	1898, per gal.,		$1.00
Port " "	1900, " "		1.00
Claret " "	1900, " "		1.00
Port " "	1890, " "		2.00

Samples FREE at store.

Best Patent Flour, O. B., per barrel $4.50.
Agent for celebrated Golden Irish Shad Netting.
Regular Hams 12c per pound.

JNO. H. KUCK,
Importer and Bottler.
No. 9 North Water St.
Bell 'Phone 185. no 2 tf

The Morning Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3.

A BULLOCK BELLOWS.

Hon. Rufus B. Bullock, formerly of Georgia (where he was Governor during the carpet-bag regime), but now of New York, has been making his contribution to Republican literature on negro disfranchisement in the South. He seems to take quite as much interest in it as if he felt under some obligation to the negroes because their votes made him Governor of Georgia, but still he has no complaint to make about political discrimination against the negroes of Georgia, which has not restricted negro suffrage, and where the attempt made at the last meeting of the Legislature failed. But he takes an interest in it and considers it a great outrage because the Republican party in the South without the negro vote is very lonesome and makes a very thin showing in elections.

He wants to get even by retaliating on those States which have adopted qualified suffrage laws, and tells the Republican leaders in the North that if they do not punish the States which have reduced the ballot privileges of the colored contingent the National Republican party may look out for squalls some day and be sorry for it. He has written a letter to some Republican statesman, the apparent purpose of which is to boost the movement to reduce Southern representation, the following extract from which we find in the Washington *Post*, which in commenting upon it administers a fitting rebuke to the partisanship which inspired it as "neither wise in itself nor complimentary to the colored voter." The extract reads:

"During the thirty-odd years since the fifteenth amendment was adopted a generation of colored men have been educated and come into citizenship in the Northern States. These men have watched with deep interest the 'strong aversion' of the party which enfranchised them to maintaining that issue. These colored voters hold the balance of power in many of the Northern States, and if need be they will exercise that power in a way that will cause the National Republican party to realize that it cannot safely abandon its plain duty.

* * * * * * *

"With a newly elected Republican Congressional majority the party will have two years more in which to consider this issue. I am fully aware and agree with you that 'the feeling in the Republican party of the country will show that there is a strong aversion to the reopening of the race question as a political issue.' But that is just where the national party's cowardice is apparent, and must be corrected if that party expects to remain in control.

"If the colored voters of this State understood that the party had abandoned the principles as to suffrage on which the several Confederate States were readmitted to the Union, we would to-day be regretting the election of Coler instead of rejoicing over Odell. And the Republican majority in the lower House of Congress would have been greatly reduced if not wiped out. This issue is in no wise 'academic.' It is a practical question here at the North."

Why is it that the Republican statesmen, some of them at least, take so much more interest now in negro suffrage when is regulated by law, and only the ignorant and vicious negroes are disfranchised, than they did years ago when they asserted that negro suffrage was made a nullity and a farce by intimidation, fraud and violence? The Republican party has reaped no benefit from the negro vote since carpet-bag gangs and their scalawag associates were overthrown, but the decency of the Republican party in the North looked upon that as the inevitable and logical consequence of their deviltry, and as a just retribution, and the party with an occasional yell from some of the more rabid of them apparently acquiesced in it, and as the negro vote in the South was doing the party no good, and was not likely to, they said little about it after the force bill, with the aid of James G. Blaine, was shelved.

What inspires it? What is the motive behind it? Ten years ago the negro vote in the North was not the potent factor in some of the States that it is now. Ever since the war there has been more or less of an annual migration of negroes northward. The States easiest reached and having the largest cities of course received the larger part of this migration, which did continue and will continue for some years to come unless those States, in self defence adopt restrictive legislation, which may not be an easy thing to do. Ten or more years ago the vote was an insignificant factor and the politicians did not cater to it as they do now. President Roosevelt recognized this when he listened to Postmaster-General Payne and manager J. S. Clarkson, who impressed him with the necessity of avoiding giving offence to those colored voters, and hence the meeting with those three negro bishops, the Clarkson antagonism to the Pritchard "lily white" movement, and Roosevelt's post-election rebuke of the same movement in Alabama. It was all to cater to the negro element in the North and South, but more especially the North. The President's letter to that Charleston gentleman, which was marked "personal," but still got into print all the same, was inspired by the same motive, for there was no occasion whatever for publishing it after Mr. Roosevelt had determined to give the Crum case an investigation and had marked out the lines which he intended to follow as to the appointment of negroes to office. The concluding paragraph of the extract from Mr. Bullock's letter tells the story and shows the motive for taking so much interest at the end of a generation in negro suffrage, when every one who knows anything about the South and the negro, and who wishes the South and the negro well, realizes that restricted suffrage is a good thing for both. Many Southern Republicans, including intelligent negroes, admit it and therefore cheerfully accept it and govern themselves accordingly. Some of the strongest advocates of restriction in this State were Republicans, who thought they were doing the party an infinite service when "freeing it from the body of death," to quote Hon. Charles Price.

With all their talk about fair play to the negro and opposition to drawing the color line it is all hypocrisy, for the very men who raise the most clamor because the negro is discriminated against in the South would be among the first to clamor if he were not discriminated against in the North. There are thousands of negroes in the North where as a race they have been standing by the Republican party as loyally as the race in the South has; there are a good many intelligent men among them, some of them intelligent enough to properly discharge the duties of any office to which they might be called, but who has ever heard of any negro in any of those States being appointed to any office of importance where he might come into contact with white people, or to any other office of importance for that matter? In a few instances they have been made janitors, porters, errand boys, or something of that kind, but that's all. No custom house appointments, no postoffices, no U. S. marshal or deputy marshalships, nor internal revenue jobs, nothing of that kind. These and other jobs with honors and emoluments worth having are reserved for the white Republicans, and yet, according to the U.S. census of 1900, Illinois had 29,-792 negro voters; Indiana, 18,186; Kansas, 14,695; Massachusetts, 10,-465; New Jersey, 21,474; New York, 31,425; Ohio, 31,235; Pennsylvania, 51,668, while the negro agitators claim that they have at this time a good many more, two or three times as many in some of these States. But even these figures give a sufficient reason for catering to this vote, and for this hypocritical pretence of interest in the negro voters of the South.

Senator Ben Tillman, of South Carolina, isn't always sure of his destination when he starts on a journey. A railroad conductor in Georgia asked him a few days ago where he was going to, and Ben construing this as impertinent inquisitiveness answered that he didn't know, he "might be going to hell." Basing their opinions on the caloric vocabulary that Ben indulges in at times some people are under the impression that he has been heading that way for some time.

Senator Hale, of Maine, is quoted as saying that there will be no tariff revision "this year, nor the next, nor the next." But Senator Hale didn't chirp that way before the election.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by J. C. Shepard.

Jim Dumps found Mrs. Dumps distressed,
About an unexpected guest.
"There's nothing in the house to eat!"
"There's something better far than meat."
The guest endorsed Jim's view with vim
When helped to "Force" by "Sunny Jim."
"FORCE"
The Ready-to-Serve Cereal
ready for any emergency.
Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt.
Why Her Vacation Was Prolonged.
"When you stand in your own house, monarch of all you survey and nothing to eat, it touches you from crown to heel. Mrs. D. wrote to say she missed my usual impatience about her coming home and wanted to know why. I simply replied: 'No hurry; I am eating "Force."'
"Rev. ——— D———"
(Name furnished on application.)

49

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message to Congress will be found in full on the third page of this morning's STAR. It is in some respects a departure from and an improvement on the customary message, inasmuch as it is much briefer, and eliminates a lot of unnecessary stuff, such as the abstracts of the departmental reports, our relations with foreign governments, etc., with which Presidents have been in the habit of encumbering their messages.

He evidently aimed to be as brief as circumstances would permit, but few will find fault with his brevity, for he is voluminous enough for all practical purposes.

While the message as a whole is conceived in good spirit and well written, and will therefore interest the public, it will be especially interested in the cardinal points upon which he dwells, such as the trusts, the tariff, the currency, reciprocity, the Philippines, etc.

He gives precedence to the trusts, which he holds should be subject to Government supervision and control to the end that bad trusts might be weeded out and the goods trust remain, for which he believes (although he didn't believe so some time ago) there is ample power in Congress.

Incidentally in this connection he refers to trades unions, which he considers quite as much an outgrowth of modern industrial development as trusts are.

He thinks there should be tariff revision but that it should be approached with great caution so as to avoid industrial disturbance, and while he does not mention it hints at a tariff commission. One of the ways he suggests for tariff adjustment is by reciprocity treaties, which would take up specific articles and reduce duty upon them with a view to extending our trade.

He takes the position held by so many other high tariff supporters that the tariff is not responsible for trusts and therefore tariff reduction would not aid in solving the trust problem, and he further holds with them that in all tariff legislation the principle of protection must be kept in view.

He puts in a strong plea for recitprocity with Cuba, on which he seems to have set his heart.

He calls the attention of Congress to currency reform and the need of a more elastic currency to meet the demands of business, but leaves Congress to work out the plan.

He recommends the establishment of a Department of Commerce, as a means of promoting our commercial and industrial interests, and says a good word for an isthmian canal as an enterprise of untold importance to this country, by the Panama route, or if not that by some other route.

As might have been anticipated he congratulates the country on our grand success in the Philippines, where there is now absolutely no war save the little spatting in the Sulus, which he doesn't think will amount to much. He compliments the army and the ability of the Philippine commission and others acting in concert with them on the splendid achievement in overcoming armed resistance and in establishing law and order in the Philippines, and in giving those people more freedom and prosperity than they ever knew before.

These points give the gist of the cardinal features of the message, which is, on the whole, a clearly expressed, well constructed document, which will be read with interest and command respect.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lincoln *Journal*: We are told that Mr. S. J. Bridges, who lives near the Daniel Manufacturing Co.'s mill, found in his garden one day this week a turnip weighing 9¾ pounds, and measuring 50 inches from tip to tip.

— Henderson *Gold Leaf*: While he has not produced any freak potatoes or potatoes of enormous size, Mr. Horace Hood raised upward of 1,500 bushels this year. He saved them in nice order and his arrangement for keeping them has been very successful.

— Asheboro *Courier*: On July 5th Mr. J. B. Slack, of Richland township, sent us a cotton bloom. Tuesday he sent us another taken from the same field on November 22nd, four months and 18 days later. It is something quite remarkable for the same field of cotton to be in bloom twice from the same planting and nearly five months apart.

— Lexington *Dispatch*: Pleas Oakes, a citizen of Yadkin College, was carried to Morganton last Thursday by Sheriff Dorsett and Mr. James Pou and placed in the insane asylum at that place. Oakes is implicated in the robbery of a number of trunks, the stealing of which was noted in these columns several weeks ago. Officers secured evidence against him and a warrant was issued for his arrest. He eluded the officers for several days, but was finally taken ill and went to the home of his mother, and word as to his whereabout sent to the authorities. They went to the house, but found Oakes too sick to be moved. A guard was placed over him, but he continued to grow worse, and finally became insane, and is very violent at times. Oakes has lost three of the five senses, being unable to see, taste or hear. — If this large turnip business keeps on we will soon have them as large as a washtub or barrel. The latest heard from is a thirteen-pounder, on exhibition at the National Bank. It was grown by Mr. John Waller, of Yadkin College, and he says he has at least fifty bushels about as large as the one at the Bank.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— While the newspapers are trying to account for the 400,000 votes polled by the Socialists at the recent election, the politicians are devising schemes to corral the vote two years hence.—*Macon Telegraph, Dem.*

—— The gentlemen who are so thoroughly shocked over the administration's new Addicks position are looking for a reversal of the same. Surely they cannot expect the administration to change so frequently.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— Estimating the cost to the United States of the war of 1861-1865 at a million dollars a day, and this is a wide estimate, the sum total would be about $1,500,000,000. In pensions alone, however, we have paid out since the war the sum of of $2,728,878,276, or nearly twice the cost of the war. In this sort of thing it is not le premier pas qui coute.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— The Washington *Post* states that "the people of Charleston have been protesting against the appointment of a negro collector of customs with as much vigor as would be employed by any Northern city threatened in a similar manner." We have scarcely been as aggressive as that. There has been nothing like a riot or mass meeting here.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

A Costly Mistake.

Blunders are sometimes very expensive. Occasionally like itself is the price of a mistake, but you will never be wrong if you take Dr. King's New Life Pills for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Headache, Liver or Bowel troubles. They are gentle, yet thorough. 25c, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWINKLINGS.

— A sad dog—The individual who would like to be a gay dog and cannot make it go.

— An egotist is commonly a person who thinks just as fine as we wish him to think us.

— "I see that they are ruling dogs out of the apartment houses in New York." "Yes, and they've already ruled out children. What is a fellow to do if he can't either be a bachelor and keep a dog, or a benedict and keep a kid?"

— "I wish I belonged to a golf club," "It isn't necessary." "It isn't?" "Oh, no. Just walk miles in leisurely fashion and every twenty or thirty yards hit the pavement a hard whack with your cane and swear."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

— This was among the questions submitted by the civil-service examiner: "What is a mirage?" And this was the answer given by the applicant for a position: "A mirage is the act of getting stuck in the mud."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— Ambitious Wife—You can't keep us down forever. Some day we women will have a vote in the management of all the public affairs of this country. Brutal Husband—For heaven's sake, Bellnda, don't say that! Be satisfied if you get the right to vote.—*Chicago Tribune*

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., December 3.

STEAMSHIPS.

Riverton, (Br) 2,236 tons, Williams, Alexander Sprunt & Son.
Lillie, (Br) 311 tons, Davis, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Harbart, (Br) 2,149 tons, Bowling, Alexander Sprunt & Son.
Hermiston, (Br) 2,839 tons, Bain, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Bayard Hopkins, 313 tons, Eskridge, George Harriss, Son & Co.
W S Fielding, (Br) 199 tons, McDonald, J T Riley & Co.
Lottie R Russell, 363 tons, Sharp, J T Riley & Co.
Frederick Roessner, 326 tons, Cory, George Harriss, Son & Co.
R W Hopkins, 829 tons, Hichborn, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Estelle, 489 tons, Hutchenson, George Harriss, Son & Co.
Emily F Northam, 315 tons, Pennewell, to master.

BARQUES.

From, (Nor) 699 tons, Andersen, Heide & Co.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

C. C. Railroad—72 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine 20 barrels tar, 12 barrels crude turpentine.
W. & W. Railroad—1,794 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 15 barrels tar.
W., C. & A. Railroad—1,480 bales cotton.
A. & Y. Railroad—955 bales cotton' 8 casks spirits turpentine, 24 barrels tar, 2 barrels crude turpentine.
Steamer E. A. Hawes—12 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 170 barrels rosin, 19 barrels tar.
Steamer A. J. Johnson— 6 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 412 barrels rosin.
Total—3,625 bales cotton, 38 casks spirits turpentine, 582 barrels rosin, 78 barrels tar, 14 barrels crude turpentine.

Revolution Imminent.

A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness or stomach upsets. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the Kidneys and Bowels, stimulate the Liver and clarify the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly, and all the usual attending aches vanish under its searching and thorough effectiveness. Electric Bitters is only 50 cents, and that is returned if it don't give perfect satisfaction. Guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET

[Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber of Commerce.]

STAR OFFICE, December 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 50½c per gallon.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1.30 per barrel for strained and $1.35 per barrel for good strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.50 per barrel of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1.75 per barrel for hard, $3.00 for dip.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at 95c@$1.00; tar steady at $1.20; crude turpentine steady at $1.10 @2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	38
Rosin	582
Tar	78
Crude turpentine	14

Receipts same day last year—73 casks spirits turpentine, 206 barrels rosin, 332 barrels tar, 77 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7⅛c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼ cts. ₱ lb
Good ordinary	6¾ " "
Low middling	7¼ " "
Middling	7⅝ " "
Good middling	8 11-16 " "

Same day last year, market firm at 7¼c for middling.

Receipts—3,625 bales; same day last year, 2,017.

[Corrected Regularly by Wilmington Produce Commission Merchants, prices representing those paid for produce consigned to Commission Merchants.]

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c, per bushel of twenty-eight pounds. Virginia—Prime, 60c; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Spanish (new), 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 65@67½c per bushel for white.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 15@16c per pound; shoulders, 10@12½c; sides, 10@11c.

EGGS—Firm at 21@22c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Firm. Grown, 30@35c; springs, 12½@25c.

TURKEYS—Firm at 10@11c for live.

BEESWAX—Firm at 25c.

TALLOW—Firm at 5½@6½c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Dull at 60c per bushel.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Money on call firm at 5½@7¼ per cent; the market closing offered at 6@6½ per ct.; time money firm—60 days 6 per cent., 90 days 6 per cent, six months, 5¾@6 per ct. Prime mercantile paper 5¾@6 per ct. Sterling exchange steady at an advance, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487 125 for demand and 483 75@483 80 for sixty days. Posted rates 484½ and 488. Commercial bills were 482¾@483½. Bar silver 48¾. Mexican dollars 37¾. Government bonds easier. State bonds were steady. Railroad bonds easier. U. S. refunding 2's, registered, 107¾; U. S. refunding 2's, coupon, 108¼; U. S. 3's, registered, 107¾; do. coupon, 108. U. S. 4's, new registered, 135½; do. coupon, 135½; U. S. 4's, old, registered, 108½; do. coupon, 109½; U. S. 5's, registered, 103¾; do. coupon, 103¾; Southern Railway, 5's, 118¾. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 98¾, Chesapeake & Ohio 46¾; Manhattan L 150½; New York Central 154¼; Reading 60; do. 1st preferred 85¾; do. 2nd preferred 74½; St. Paul 175½; do. pref'd, 190; Southern Railway 32½; do. pref'd 92¼; Amalgamated Copper ex dividend 57; People's Gas 101½; Sugar 120⅝; Tennessee Coal and Iron 56¾; U. S. Leather 12¾; do. pref'd, 88¾; Western Union 87¾; U. S. Steel 36¼; do. pref'd 83¾; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 61; do. preferred, 124; Standard Oil, 670@676.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 37 asked; do. preferred, 44¾@45; bonds, fours, 83¾@83¾.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine firm.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—Spirits turpentine and rosin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 2.—Spirits turpentine firm, quoted at 51c; receipts 1,694 casks; sales 600 casks; exports 2,964 casks. Rosin firm; receipts 5,285 barrels; sales 2,367 barrels; exports 6,826 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, $1 40, E, $1 45; F, $1 50; G, $1 60; H, $1 80; I, $2 05; K $2 55; M, $3 00; N, $3 50; W G, $3 75; W W, $4 15.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The cotton market opened steady at a rise of two points and further advanced eight to ten points on the more active positions, with the improvement more generally due to bad weather news reports, public and private, from the cotton belt, showing large rain areas, which were regarded as detrimental to the quality of the top crop as well as shortening the quantity, following the late severe and general frosts. The market was further assisted by the message of the President. Buying was still further stimulated by the assumption that the bureau report and crop estimate might fall as low as 9,-900,000 bales, although from this figure local expectations ran up to ten million bales, with perhaps 10,200,000 the more popular figure looked for. The latter, subject to the usual per centage of under-estimating by the government might be construed as being in line with the crop estimates recently promulgated by the membership of the New York Cotton Exchange and the Savannah Cotton Exchange, the one being 11,077,000 bales, the other 11,190,-000 bales. The entire "bureau" subject, however, left the cotton trade in a nervous frame of mind and the forthcoming statement from Washington is looked to with much anxiety by all classes of operators. The local market for spot cotton advanced five points, the nearer positions on the future list continued to attract the attention of spot buyers, with some evidence of a large remaining special interest in January, which renewed careful attention to that particular position. The market was finally steady at a net rise of seven to eleven points. Total sales estimated at 200,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Cotton quiet at 8.55c; net receipts 1,030 bales; gross receipts 9,579 bales; stock 109,335 bales.

Spot cotton market closed quiet and five points higher; middling uplands 8.55; middling gulf 8.80c; sales 500 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady; December 8.35, Jan'ry 8.35, Feb'ry 8.32, March 8.26, April 8.26, May 8.28, June 8.29, July 8.30, August 8.12.

Total to-day, at all seaports—Net receipts 56,171 bales; exports to Great Britain 44,530 bales; exports to France 304 bales; exports to the Continent 18,059 bales; stock 1,042,853 bales.

Consolidated, at all seaports—Net receipts 161,884 bales; exports to Great Britain 44,530 bales; exports to France 8,269 bales; exports to the Continent 36,849 bales.

Total since September 1st, at all seaports—Net receipts 3,719,639 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,054,030 bales; exports to France 376,055 bales; exports to the Continent 1,105,697 bales.

Dec. 1.—Galveston, quiet at 8 3-16, net receipts 13,468 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 8 3-16, net receipts 4,338 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8¼c, net receipts 706 bales; Boston, steady at 8.55, net receipts 308 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7¾c, net receipts 3,625 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8 80, net receipts 163 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7⅞c, net receipts 10,346 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7 15-16c, net receipts 19,914 bales; Mobile, steady at 7¾c, net receipts 213 bales; Memphis, steady at 8c, net receipts 2,877 bales; Augusta, steady at 8¼c, net receipts 1,866 bales; Charleston, quiet at 7¾c, net receipts 2,260 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Flour was firmer and more active. Rye flour quiet. Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 78¾. Options closed firm at ⅝@¾c net advance: May closed 79¼c; July closed —; December closed 80½c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 63c. Options closed ½@⅝c net higher. Sales included: January closed 53⅜c; March closed 50⅝c; May closed 48⅜c; July closed 47½c; December closed 59¼. Oats—Spot steady. No. 2, 36c. Options—December closed 37½c. Lard quoted easy; Western steam $10 85; refined lard easy; continent $11 10; South American $11 75; compound 7¼@7¾. Pork steady; family $18 50@19 00; short clear $21 00@23 00; mess $18 00@18 50. Coffee—Spot Rio steady. No. 7 invoice 5¼c; mild quiet; Cordova 7½@13c. Tallow was easy. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining 3⅝; centrifugal, 96 test 3⅝; refined firm. Butter firm; extra creamery 29c; State dairy 20@27c. Cheese firm; new State full cream, small colored fancy September 13½c; late make 13½c; small white 13¾c; late make 13¾c. Rice quoted firm. Peanuts easy; fancy hand picked 4¾@5c; other domestic 3¼@5¼. Cabbages easy; domestic, per 100, white $1 00@1 75, red $1 25@2 00. Freights to Liverpool—cotton by steam 12. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania average best 28@29c. Potatoes—Market firm; Long Island $2 00@2 30; South Jersey sweets $2 00@3 25; Jerseys $1 75@2 05; New York and Western per 180 lbs., $1 75@2 00. Cotton seed oil—Further slight declines were shown to-day, the market closing dull, with quotations as follows: Prime crude here nominal; prime crude f. o. b. mills 28@28½c; prime summer yellow 36c; off summer yellow 35¼c; prime white 40c; prime winter yellow 40c; prime meal $26 50@27, nominal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Trading in both grains and provisions was rather quiet on the board of trade to-day but a better tone was manifested, May wheat closing ½c. higher, with corn up ⅛c. and oats ⅛@⅛c. January provisions were unchanged to a shade higher.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Cash prices: Flour—Market steady. Wheat—No. 3 spring 73¼@74c; No. 3 spring 68@71c; No. 2 red 74¼@75¼c. Corn—No. 2 54¾c; No. 2 yellow 55@55¼c. Oats—No. 2 31c; No. 2 white —c; No. 3 white 31@32c. Mess pork, per barrel, quoted at $16 70@16 75. Lard, per 100 lbs, $10 40@10 45. Short rib sides, loose, $9 50. Dry salted shoulder, boxed, $8 87½@9 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $8 75@9 00. Whiskey—Basis of high wines, $1 32.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 December 72@72¼, 72¾, 71¾, 72¼@72⅝c; May 74⅞ 75 76, 74¾, 75⅜@76c; July 73¾, 73¾, 72¾, 73⅜c. Corn—No. 2 December 53⅜@44, 55¼, 53¾, 55¼c; January 47¾@47¾, 48¼, 47¾, 48¼c; May 43⅞@43, 43¾, 43⅜, 43¾@43¾c. Oats—No 2 December, new, 31½, 31¼, 30⅝@31, 31½@30¾c; May 32½, 32⅝, 32¼, 32⅝c. Mess pork, per bbl—December $15 77½, 15 85, 15 70, 15 82½; May $14 90, 15 02½, 14 85, 15 02½. Lard, per 100 lbs—December $10 00, 10 10, 9 97½, 10 10; January $9 42½, 9 50, 9 37½, 9 47½; May $8 75, 8 80, 8 72½, 8 80. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—January $8 07½, 8 15, 8 07½, 8 15; May $7 90, 8 00, 7 87½, 8 00.

FOREIGN MARKET

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Cotton: Spot, moderate business done; prices four points lower; American middling fair 5.06d; good middling 4.60d; middling 4.48d; low middling 4.38d; good ordinary 4.26d; ordinary 4.14d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 7,300 bales American. Receipts 75,000 bales, including 68,100 bales American.

Futures opened easier and closed very steady; American middling (g o c) December 4.46d; December and January 4.44@4.45d; January and February 4.44d; February and March 4.44d; March and April 4.44d; April and May 4.44d; May and June 4.44@4.45d; June and July 4.44@4.45d; July and August 4.44@4.45d.

The Cotton Exchange here will be closed on December 25th, 26th and 27th and January 1st.

Mrs. Frank Grosvenor,

No. 212 Twenty-first St., Galveston, Tex.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 13, 1902.

For three years after my marriage I felt peculiar bearing-down pains such as I had never experienced before. I tried different remedies but found it was only money wasted. I then consulted a physician who treated me for two months and then said my ovaries were diseased and that I would never get well unless I had an operation. I knew that would mean that I would never have a child and I dreaded the ordeal. I changed physicians but found this did not help me any, and I was in despair.

My sister-in-law then visited me and when I told her of my trouble she said: "If you had used common sense and Wine of Cardui you would not have been in such a plight." She had used it in her own home and it had carried her through three times when she had children. I sent for some at once and took it faithfully and now find to my great joy that it was all she claimed for it. New strength and with it new hope came back to me and it seemed as if every dose gave me new life. Within three months I was changed from a dragged out mortal weary of life to a hearty, healthy woman full of ambition and life. No operation was needed and better than all I became the mother of a little girl, the pride and joy of the household. I have had two other children since without a particle of trouble. I am well and never take any medicine but Wine of Cardui. I only write that other poor sick women could know of this life-giving medicine and would take it without spending time and money on doctors, who don't cure.

Mrs Frank Grosvenor.

WINE OF CARDUI, the simple remedy which Mrs. Grosvenor advises you to take has transformed her from a sick, discouraged woman to the bright, happy, healthy person you see in this portrait. Instead of languishing on a bed of sickness Mrs. Grosvenor is now equipped for any duty of womanhood. There are some chronic cases which no medicine can cure but nineteen out of every twenty sufferers today may have the health Mrs. Grosvenor has if they will only take the Wine of Cardui treatment as Mrs. Grosvenor took it. This vegetable Wine regulates the menstrual flow, making this important function both healthful and painless. The bearing-down pains which make life a torture stop when Wine of Cardui is used and the terrible smarting pains and the inflammation cease. Though powerful in correcting the irregularities of menstruation, Wine of Cardui is a very mild medicine. Any woman may take it without a doctor's supervision, although doctors often give it to their patients when their own remedies fail. This Wine of Cardui treatment is taken quietly at home. No embarrassing private examinations or offensive operations are necessary. If you secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui and begin taking it today you will feel health returning before the month is up. Why not secure a dollar bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist at once? Do not accept any other medicine but the Wine of Cardui treatment which Mrs. Grosvenor writes about.

WINE of CARDUI

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr E A Hawes, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Clyde steamship Oneida, Devereaux, New York and Providence, H G Smallbones.

British schooner W S Fielding, 199 tons, McDonald, New York, J T Riley & Co.

Schr Bayard Hopkins, 312 tons, Eskridge, Philadelphia, George Harriss, Son & Co.

British steamship Riverton, 2,236 tons, Williams, Philadelphia, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

CLEARED.

Stmr E A Hawes, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Free

A BOTTLE OF

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Cures Bladder and Kidney Troubles After All Else Fails.

Send no money, simply write and try Stuart's Gin and Buchu at our expense. A personal trial is better than a thousand printed testimonials.

If you have any uneasiness about the region of the bladder—if there is frequent desire to urinate—if there is pain in passing water—if the urine is foul smelling, scalding, or dribbling, then you suffer from inflammation of the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Enlarged Prostrate. To cure to stay cured take Stuart's Gin and Buchu, made especially for Kidney and Bladder Troubles. It gives instant relief. Stuart's Gin and Buchu is pleasant to take and acts directly on the glands of the kidneys and bladder, sweetening the urine, giving a natural flow, stops backache, cures Rheumatism. This remedy is especially recommended for old chronic cases of kidney troubles, the kind that refuse all other treatment, and cures after all else fails. It has cured thousands of cases given up as hopeless. Stuart's Gin and Buchu gives life, vigor and strength to the kidneys and bladder. It is a remedy you can depend on. At druggists or by express, prepaid $1 per large bottle. To prove it cures, sample bottle sent free and prepaid also many testimonials of complicated cases cured by writing Stuart Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate to write (simply a request on a postal card will do), as we are determined to let people know that Stuart's Gin and Buchu will cure. We have set aside 15,000 bottles for free distribution, so write at once.

For sale by

J. C. SHEPARD.

je 3 6 mo su we fr

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, North Carolina, in a cause therein pending wherein James M. Galley et al. are plaintiffs, and Joshua S. Galley et al. are defendants, the undersigned commissioner will at 12 M., on Thursday, the 4th day of December, 1902, at the Court House door of said county, sell at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder, all the lot of land and premises situate in the City of Wilmington, described as follows: Beginning a t a point in the southern line of Brunswick street 55 feet west of the western line of Seventh street, and running thence westwardly along said southern line of Brunswick street 55 feet; thence southwardly parallel with Seventh street 66 feet; thence eastwardly parallel with Brunswick street 55 feet, and thence northwardly parallel with Seventh street, 66 feet to the beginning, being part of lot 1, in block 99, in the City of Wilmington.

Dated and posted this 29th day of September, 1902.

J. M. McGOWAN, Commissioner.

A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
S. M. EMPIE, Attorney for defendants.
no 12 4t we

The Tonic Par Excellence.

QUINA-LAROCHE

(A Wine Cordial.)

The best specific remedy for

Malarial and Typhoid Fevers, Colds, Influenza, &c.

E. FOUGERA & Co., 26 & 30 N. William St., N. Y.

jan 1 tf we

PUZZLE PICTURE.

THE WEELITTLES VISIT A COFFEE PLANTATION.

FIND THE SUPERINTENDENT.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A NEW INTEREST QUARTER WILL BEGIN DECEMBER 1ST.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL RECEIVE THREE MONTH'S INTEREST MARCH 1ST.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Co.,

108 Princess Street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. H. WALTERS, Vice President.

C. E. TAYLOR, Jr., Cashier.

no 21 tf

YOU HAD BETTER SEE!

My stock is large and complete, and in variety and quality will compare favorably with the best in any Metropolitan city, but there may be something special you wish to give father, mother, sister, brother, or some loved one as a Xmas gift, that I may not have—if so, I will order it for you, and guarantee delivery Xmas Eve, provided you order not later than December 1st; after that date I will not guarantee delivery.

Marked in Plain Figures. One Price to All. Liberal Terms to the Right People.

N. F. PARKER,

Furniture and Furniture Novelties, 111 Market St.

Bell 'Phone 613. Inter-State 421.

nov 28 tf

Statement of Atlantic Trust & Banking Co.,

Wilmington, N. C.

At close of business November 25th, 1902, condensed from report to Corporation Commission (Began business September, 1902)

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$196,723 67	Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	400 00	Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,667 84
Cash on hand. Due from Banks	3,019 68	Accrued Interest due to depositors	475 00
		Deposits	145,000 51
	$200,143 35		$200,143 35

MATT J. HEYER, President. B. H. J. AHRENS, Vice President.

nov 30 tf MITCHELL F. ALLEN, Cashier.

Huck Towels.

100 dozen Colored Bordered Huck Towels, size 20x38 inch, good value at 15 cents. Our special price this week

10 Cents Each.

S. & B. SOLOMON.

nov 30 tf

DR. LYON'S French Periodical Drops

Strictly vegetable, perfectly harmless, sure to accomplish DESIRED RESULTS. Greatest known female remedy.

CAUTION Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine is put up only in paste-board Carton with facsimile signature on side of the bottle, thus. Send for Circular to WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Sole Agents, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. C SHEPARD, Jr., Wilmington.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (TEETHING POWDERS)

Costs Only 25 cents at Druggists, Or mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cures Cholera-Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age. Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Strengthens the Child and Makes TEETHING EASY.

OFFICE OF D. H. HARDY, Secretary of State, AUSTIN, TEX., Nov. 21, 1900.

TEETHINA is a splendid remedy and aid for my teething children. When my oldest boy was a teething child, every succeeding day warned us that we would inevitably lose him. I happened upon TEETHINA, and began at once administering it to him, and his improvement was marked in 24 hours, and from that day on he recuperated. I have constantly kept it and used it since with my children, and have taken great pleasure in sounding its praises to all mothers of young children. I found it invaluable even after the teething period was passed. MRS. D. H. HARDY.

For sale by all good Druggists. R. R. BELLAMY can supply the trade with TEETHINA at Dr. Moffett's prices. je 3 1y

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers or, in a sense, pioneers themselves—of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation so placed will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular the events of the last four years have definitely decided that for woe or for weal our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly, but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either failure or great success must come. Even if we would we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all we would succeed in would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had risen to their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home—but we know that we can solve them, and above all we are determined only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who in the days of Washington founded this government and in the days of Lincoln preserved it.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of prosperity as well than ours at the present moment. This well being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century and to the wise, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate wage-workers on the farms, and wage-workers in the factories, in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course when the conditions have favored the growth of such fortunes as good they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good; for the knife to cut out the evil must be used with such caution that it does not destroy the good. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting national needs. We must take scrupulous care that the reapplication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which, not to speak of its performance, would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworker, like the well being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages, of the American wageworker.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the minimum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made only after the fullest investigation by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures, and if the congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but, of course, if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce, and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century, but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation, and of making all kinds of money interchangeable and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present congress. Substantially such a bill has already passed the house.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous men, whether employer or employee, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem which presents great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines in accordance with the conscience of the people as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary each can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union, not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such, for some of the most farreaching benefactions for our people have been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals. Every employer, every wageworker, must be guaranteed the liberty to earn his bread as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others, and it is of the highest importance that employer and employee alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded, and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his occupation, his birthplace or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the national government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business, and with this end in view the congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

I hope soon to submit to the senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a shortsighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand do our generous duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we of the giant republic of the north should make all our sister nations of the American continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the secretary of state, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers. Wars with uncivilized powers are largely wars of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible or necessarily desirable to invoke arbitration in every case. The formation of the international tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better where possible to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague court. This was done last summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of careful investigation during the last session.

The congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The attorney general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama canal company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century. No greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration, and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to America and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to us industrially and also as improving our military position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these countries will do as some of them have already done with signal success and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of successful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the secretary of state asking whether permission would be granted by this government to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by the congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the congress had first an opportunity to act. The congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the matter exactly the same condition in which it stood when the congress convened.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the president for access to and use of soundings taken by the United States steamship Nero for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a transpacific cable. The company urging that with access to these soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings if it should be granted.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company certain conditions were formulated upon which the president was willing to allow access to these soundings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, including President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the congress in his annual message of December, 1875, and the instance occurring in 1884 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine islands to China, there being at present a well known, a British line from Manila to Hongkong.

The representatives of the cable company kept these conditions long under consideration, continuing in the meantime to prepare for laying the cable. They have, however, at length acceded to them, and an all American line between our Pacific coast and the Chinese empire by way of Honolulu and the Philippine Islands is thus provided for and is expected within a few months to be ready for business.

Among the conditions is one reserving the power of the congress to modify or repeal any or all of them. A copy of the conditions is herewith transmitted.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the declaration of our independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Moslem Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Self government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people, taken as a whole, now enjoy a measure of self government greater than that granted to any other orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other orientals under their own governments save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self government, but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint, in preparing the way for civil government, and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency and the general kind heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some 15,000 troops in the islands. All told, over 100,000 have been sent; and of course there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings, and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes, occasional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelties, and finally these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semi-civilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing by the victors as in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult, important and beneficent work which has been done is well nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos—in the aggregate very numerous—who have accepted the new conditions and joined with sensitives to work with hearty for the welfare of the islands.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance under ordinary conditions to exercise commands commensurate with their rank under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment. It is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company; it is the individual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year. When the young officers enter the army from West Point, they probably stand above their compeers in any other military service. Every effort should be made by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their careers.

The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the national guard, which has already passed the house, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the national guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined and that in place of the present inefficient laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the secretary of war to keep cavalry and artillery horses worn out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle when sold, and rather than turn them over to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the secretary of the navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population, a country moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first class power. We have deliberately made our navy a certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the advantage of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate navy then the building of the canal would be merely giving a bonus to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it rests back on the power of the navy. Unless we are willing and able to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest class of sailormen, of seamechanics. The veteran seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy in the world, the waters of the world. They are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average capacity were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the naval school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the service is to be kept efficient.

The lamentable scarcity of officers and the large number of recruits and of unskilled men necessarily put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate letup in this strain. It must continue for some time longer until more officers are graduated from Annapolis and until the recruits become trained and skillful in their duties. In these difficulties incident upon the development of our war fleet the conduct of all our officers has been creditable to the service, and the lieutenants and junior grades in particular have displayed an ability and a steadfast cheerfulness which entitle them to the ungrudging thanks of all who realize the disheartening trials and fatigues to which they are of necessity subjected.

There is not a cloud on the horizon at present. There seems to be no slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue, and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to maintain such a navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self complacency or vanity or shortsightedness in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

The striking increase in the revenues of the postoffice department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to $121,848,047.26, an increase of $10,216,853.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but $8,518,067.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage. It has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in postoffice receipts in the rural districts of the country is about 2 per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where rural free delivery service has been established to such an extent as to enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of 10 per cent.

On Nov. 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about one-third of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department 30,000 additional applications for the establishment of 10,748 additional routes. This shows conclusively the want which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the latter into touch with the markets, it relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

It is to be hoped that the congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far west. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game and the wild creatures generally on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which by judicious protection be permanently preserved on our national reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the homeseeker, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the west which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the west depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well watered soil or a much smaller amount of irrigated land may keep a family in plenty, whereas no one could get a living from 160 acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler when we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the commission of fish and fisheries. Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people, but in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on to the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fairly good land it is possible to allot the members lands in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into town.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance; but, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and, above all, among the young Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living, yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude and to encourage the existing native Indian industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work and blanket weaving. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people now rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

The officials who represent the government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be well paid, on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable diseases and warning against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semiarid west. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabout has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rices in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the north many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the east it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the nation and for preserving at the national capital not only records of the vanishing races of men, but of the animals of the continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representations may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement house districts or of the back alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the District should receive consideration at the hands of the congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the District ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on Aug. 1, 1901. It has resulted in preventing thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left to private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built and in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the nation's past.

The reports of the several executive departments are submitted to the congress with this communication. THEODORE ROOS

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 3.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

Bill to Amend the Sherman Law—Prohibits Interstate Commerce on Articles Produced by Trusts.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Senator Cullum to-day introduced a bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law. It prohibits interstate commerce on articles produced by trusts, the penalty for violations being a fine of from $500 to $5,000. The bill authorizes the attorney general or any district attorney to make application to the Federal judges for the summoning of persons before them to answer questions as to material violations of the anti-trust law in advance of the trial of a case, and requires the judges to issue orders for the appearance of such persons upon this application. In such cases the witnesses are to be protected against prosecution on account of their revelations, but they are to be deprived of the right to refuse to answer because of self-incrimination. Annual reports are required to be made by all persons, firms or corporations engaging in interstate commerce. These are to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and they are to be subject to the scrutiny of the attorney general, but not of the general public. The attorney general is authorized to appoint fifty special agents who are to be engaged in seeking out violations of the law.

The Judiciary Committee of the House held its first meeting to-day and took prompt action in the direction of getting an anti-trust measure before Congress at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, who has become acting chairman, owing to the retirement of Judge Ray, referred all measures dealing with trusts to the sub-committee, of which Mr. Littlefield of Maine is chairman, and that sub-committee will go to work at once. It is the hope of Mr. Littlefield that a bill can be reported out of the full committee before the adjournment for the Christmas holidays. The committee to-day unanimously voted to request the Speaker to appoint Mr. Jenkins chairman of the committee.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Deeds Filed for Official Record Yesterday at the Court House.

By deeds filed for record yesterday at the Court House, the following transfers were made:

J. M. McGowan, commissioner, to Walter Taft, lot on east side of Front, between Wooster and Dawson streets, 50x79½ feet in size; consideration $367,50.

Edward H. Munson and wife to H. Percy Munson, lot on east side of Princess street, 45½ feet, north from northeast intersection of Front and Princess streets, 20½ feet on Front street and running back into the block 90 feet; consideration $1,800.

D. O'Connor and wife to Charles Wessell, lot at northwestern intersection of Brooklyn and Nixon streets, 30x50 feet in size; consideration $100.

Burdis Anderson and wife to Cape Fear Rice Company, the "Lyrias plantation" on northeest side of the northwest branch of Cape Fear river, being the same as was conveyed by D. D. Barber to H. U. Butters on Dec. 5th, 1894; also another tract on east side of Cape Fear river on the old rice field dam; consideration $1 and other stipulations.

W. M. Cumming and wife to H. C. Green, lot on east side of Sixth, between Campbell and Red Cross streets, 26x165 feet in size; consideration $500.

THE LOCAL SHIPPING YESTERDAY.

Cotton Steamers Sailed—New Clyde Line Master—Arrivals During the Day.

British steamers *Yambesi* and *Mountby*, hence for Liverpool and Bremen with cargoes of cotton, passed out at Southport, 11 A. M. yesterday.

Capt. Deveraux, of New York, has been commissioned master of the Clyde Liner *Onedia*, which arrived in port yesterday. Capt. Deveraux succeeds Capt. Rich who has taken command of the Clyde Liner *Algonquin*.

Arrivals yesterday were: British steamer *Riverton*, 2,236 tons from Philadelphia to Alexander Sprunt & Son for cotton; schooner *Bayard Hopkins* from Philadelphia with cargo of coal for J. A. Springer & Co.; British schooner *W. S. Fielding*, from New York, light, to J. T. Riley & Co.

Harmony Circle Entertainment.

Harmony Circle last night gave a delightful complimentary reception and dance to two popular visitors in the city. Miss Nettie Reichman, of New York, who is the guest of Mrs. Samuel Bear, and Mrs. Joseph Schloss, also of New York, who is a guest of Mrs. A. A. Nathan. A large number of couples participated in the dance and at midnight an elegant course supper was served. The music for the occasion was by Hollowbush's Orchestra.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Opinions Handed Down in Fifteen Cases Yesterday—Duplin and Onslow.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2.—The Supreme Court handed down opinions in fifteen cases to day. Those notably for Eastern Carolina are Petteway vs. McIntire, from Onslow, no error; and Dunn vs. Railroad, from Duplin, new trial.

A Frightened Horse,

Running like mad down the street, dumping the occupants, or a hundred other accidents, are every day occurrences. It behooves everybody to have a reliable Salve handy, and there is none as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Burns, Cuts, Sores, Eczema and Piles disappear quickly under its soothing effect. 25 cents, at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. †

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE

President Roosevelt's Message Received and Read in Both Houses.

ALL REPUBLICANS ATTENTIVE

But in the Senate Not More Than Half the Seats On the Democratic Side Were Occupied—Adverse Report On Virginia Case

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Interest in the session of the Senate to-day was heightened by the fact that the President's message to Congress would be read and also that General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, former Secretary of War under President McKinley, would be sworn in to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McMillan. His desk and chair were hidden beneath a mass of flowers, and as he took his seat he was surrounded by a number of his colleagues who extended hearty congratulations. In the gallery were a number of General Alger's personal friends and members of his family.

One hour and fifteen minutes were consumed in reading the message. From printed copies which had been placed on the desk of each Senator they were enabled to follow every word as it was uttered. Almost the entire Republican representation were in their seats, while not more than half of the seats on the Democratic side were occupied. The closest attention was paid to the message as it was being read, and frequently Senators would confer regarding some particular portion of it which had attracted their particular notice.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced following a brief executive session. The resignation of Rev. W. H. Milbourn, the blind chaplain of the Senate, who has served in this capacity for so long, was received with genuine regret. He had become a familiar figure in that body and had made it a practice to become personally acquainted with every Senator. No action was taken on the resignation.

A concurrent resolution offered by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, providing for the printing of a compilation of bills and debates in Congress relating to trusts was referred to the Committee on Printing.

At 1:50 the Senate adjourned until to morrow as a mark of respect to the late Representative Chas. H. Russell, of Connecticut.

House of Representatives.

The House was in session an hour and forty minutes to-day. One hour of that time was consumed in reading the President's message. The reading was listened to with attention by members without regard to party, but without demonstration except at the conclusion of the reading, when the Republicans applauded generously. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, gave notice that the bill to defray the expenses of the coal strike commission would be called up to-morrow. The deaths of the late Representatives DeGraffenreid and Sheppard, of Texas, which occurred during the recess, were announced and after adopting the customary resolutions of regret the House adjourned as a further mark of respect to their memories.

Virginia Elections Case.

Elections Committee No 1 of the house to-day desided to report adversely on the resolution offered yesterday proposing that the credentials of Carter Glass, elected to the House from Virginia, be investigated. The resolution was presented with a view of having an inquiry made of the new Virginia constitution, as regards alleged disfranchisement of voters. The committee decided that no action was advisable at this session, inasmuch as a full delegation from Virginia and from other States which have adopted new constitutions will present credentials at the beginning of the next Congress. Therefore, the committee believes it best to let the case of Representative Glass pass for the session.

TEXAS GROWN TOBACCO.

Cuban Leaf, With Characteristic Aroma of Cuban Product—Discovered by Department of Agriculture.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to-day issued the following statement:

"The bureau of soils, which has been engaged for a number of years in investigations looking to the improvement of our domestic tobaccos, has recognized for some time certain desirable qualities in tobacco grown in Texas, apparently occurring only in occasional leaves. Soil survey parties and tobacco parties have been investigating in East Texas, and now are able to state confidently that they have located the soil type and have found the character of leaf possessing those desired qualities under conditions which indicate that it can be produced in large quantities of uniform high grade. Only a small amount of this leaf has been grown this year. Samples have been submitted to leaf dealers and brokers in New York and Philadelphia. They say it is a Cuban leaf, with the characteristic aroma of the Cuban product. The department will send two survey parties to Texas the 1st of January to prosecute the survey of the area containing this soil and will enlarge the party of tobacco experts so that fifteen or twenty acres of tobacco shall be grown under government supervision, thus producing a sufficient quantity to be handled on a commercial scale. This will be submitted to the leaf dealers and manufacturers for opinions of the commercial value of the crop before any encouragement is given to the Texas growers."

$100,000 DAMAGES.

Awarded Mrs. Leys, Whose Husband Was Killed in a Tunnel Accident.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A verdict for $100,000 damages was brought in to-day by the jury in the suit of Mrs. Jennie M. Leys against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Mrs. Leys sued for $250,000 for the death of her husband, who was killed in a collision in the company's tunnel, this city, in January last. Mr. Leys was manager of a department store and his earnings were said to be $25,000 a year.

For Whooping Cough use CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT.

For sale by J. C. Shepard.

BOLD ROBBERY BY THREE MEN.

Entered a Bank at Bridger, Montana, and Relieved the Cashier of $2,000.

GOT AWAY WITH THE MONEY

An Armed Posse Was Soon in Pursuit. But the Robbers Returned the Fire and Held Off Their Pursuers and Reached the Timber.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BILLINGS, MONT., Dec. 2.—The bank at Bridger, in Carbon county, was entered by three masked men to-day and Cashier Trumbo was relieved of $2,000. Immediately after the robbery the men left on horseback for the Crow reservation. A pursuing party has been organized. The scene of the robbery is in the vicinity of the famous Hole-In-The-Wall country, for years the hiding place of thieves and desperadoes.

The robbery occurred at noon. Cashier Trumbo was at work inside the rail when he was aware of two men entering the bank. He looked up to see two revolvers pointed directly at his head. A third man, also armed, stood at the door.

"Hold up your hands," said one of the two robbers. Mr. Trumbo complied. At this instant Mail Carrier Frank Williams appeared at a side door and was immediately covered by two pistols. Williams and Trumbo were ordered to face the wall. While one man covered them with his pistols, the other man ran behind the counter and took all the money in sight.

The three men stepped out of the door, mounted their horses and fled. Every horse in sight was pressed into service and pursuit was begun. A mile and a half out of town the posse began shooting from the saddle. The robbers wheeled in their seats, returned the fire and held their pursuers off until they reached the timber. They have not been seen since. It is believed the men will make for the "Hole-in-the-Wall" country.

SEVERE WIND STORM DAMAGES PROPERTY.

In North Mississippi and Western Tennessee — Several Persons Injured. Buildings Blown Down.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 2.—A destructive wind and rain storm swept over North Mississippi and Western Tennessee about noon to-day, causing considerable loss of property. No fatalities are reported. The velocity of the wind reached a maxim of 52 miles an hour. Reports from the surrounding country state that heavy damage to telegraph and telephone wires has been experienced and communication with points south is in a demoralized condition.

At Memphis several small boats in the harbor suffered damage, the smokestacks of two steamers having been destroyed by the force of the gale. The storm followed the river from the south and its effects were not felt in Arkansas and Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—A severe wind storm swept over the western suburbs of this city just before daylight. The house occupied by Professor John Dernier and his family was blown down and three persons hurt. Dernier was bruised and cut about the head and perhaps fatally injured. Mrs. Dernier also sustained serious injuries. The house was a wooden structure pitched on piles in the marshlands back of the city park. Prof. Dernier is an old theatrical man, circus clown, tight-rope walker and all round athlete, known all over the United States.

COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

Will Resume Hearings This Morning. Many Witnesses From the Hazleton Region Will be Examined.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SCRANTON, PA., Dec. 2.—The entire membership of the anthracite coal strike commission is now here and ready to resume the hearings at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Commissioners Watkins, Clark and Parker, who constitute the sub-committee appointed to carry on the work of the commission during the thanksgiving adjournment, have been in the city ever since the commission adjourned 10 days ago. Judge Gray and Bishop Spalding arrived to-day and General Wilson and Colonel Wright came in late to-night. An informal conference of the commissioners was held this evening and the sub-committee made a report of what little it had to do during the recess. The commissioners have no idea how long the hearings will continue. It is the intention of the attorneys for the mine workers to take up the conditions in the middle or Hazelton district. For this purpose about twenty Italians and Polanders, among whom there were some women and children, were brought here this afternoon from the Hazelton region. All of them, including the children, will take the witness stand and tell of the conditions prevailing among their people in that territory.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Negotiations With the Colombian Government Re-opened by Secretary Hay.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Following the change in the Colombian negotiations reported yesterday, steps have been taken to immediately resume the exchanges between the State Department and the Colombian legation with a view to the perfection of a canal treaty. Dr. Herran, who is to conduct the negotiations for Colombia, has an appointment to meet Secretary Hay to-morrow.

It is understood that there are no material changes in the instructions under which Dr. Herran is to act as compared with those given to Senor Concha. It is now known that what was regarded as the most difficult problem to solve has been successfully met by the negotiators in the arrangement of the "perpetual control" clause of the projected treaty. Under this the United States may hold the necessary strip of land indefinitely. The real difference now is as to the compensation to be paid Colombia, which seeks an increase of annuity to the sum of more than half a million dollars per annum.

Ordinary cough remedies are dangerous to give babies. Anway's Croup Syrup is made for children's coughs and croup and colds and will certainly cure them. Ask to see testimonials. 25 cents at Robert R. Bellamy's. †

HANDICAPPED.

The man who started to run a race in chains and fetters would be visibly handicapped. No one would expect him to succeed. The man who runs the race of life when his digestive and nutritive organs are diseased is equally handicapped. In the one case his strength is overweighted, in the other it is undermined. Success demands above all else a sound stomach.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. When this is done food is perfectly digested and assimilated and the body receives strength in the only way in which strength can be given—by the nutrition derived from digested and assimilated food.

"The praise I would like to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes James B. Ambrose, Esq., of 1203½ Mifflin Street, Huntingdon, Pa. "I was taken with what our physicians here said was indigestion. I doctored with the best around here and found no relief. I wrote to you and you sent me a question blank to fill out, and I did so, and you then advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stopped, being cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or indigestion now."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent *free* on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Twenty-one one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

A CABINET MEETING.

Venezuelan Affairs and the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty Discussed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Foreign affairs were discussed briefly at the cabinet meeting to-day. Secretary Hay has had encouraging reports from Havana where Minister Squiers and General Bliss are working in harmony with a special commission designed by President Palma to draw a satisfactory reciprocity treaty. Venezuelan conditions also were touched upon specially with reference to the plans of some New York financiers to relieve Venezuela's embarrassments by floating a loan. The government would be glad to see this done if it could be accomplished without involving the United States in any liability for the repayment of any debt or place the government under obligation to coerce Venezuela. It has already been made perfectly clear to the promoters of this plan that the State Department would not bind itself by any promises in this matter, and this attitude of the department was thoroughly approved by the members of the cabinet.

WARM WIRELETS.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Tichener, secretary emeritus of the Home Mission Society of the Southern Baptist Church, and one of the best known clergymen in the South, died yesterday at Atlanta, at an advanced age.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island re-convened yesterday. In the Senate a bill was introduced to provide for a monument at Andersonville, Ga., as a memorial to the Rhode Island soldiers who died there in prison.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic, because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing that it is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price, 50c. sa tu th

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, for **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

If Your gas tips and burners are in bad condition **we** will put on new ones free of charge. Consolidated Railways, Light & Power Co. dec 3 1t

Wanted—1,000 Old Feather Beds. Highest cash prices paid. Address Feathers, care THE MORNING STAR, Wilmington, N. C. dec 3 2t

Wanted—A good smart boy can get employment by applying at 27 South Front street. J. T. Burke, The Jeweler. dec 3 1t

We will make application to the Board of Aldermen and County Commissioners to retail spirituous liquors at 20 Market street. Canse & Schuler. December 1st, 1902. dec 3 1t*

For Sale—Horse, Buggy, Surry and Harness. Horse perfectly sound, a good roadster and anybody can drive her. B. F. King. dec 2 1t

Wanted—A trustworthy gentleman or lady in each county to manage business for an old established house of solid financial standing. A straight, bona fide weekly salary of $18.00 paid by check each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Manager, 350 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. dec 2 1m

Wanted—Experienced salesmen to sell Overalls, Drawers and Shirts as a side line on commission. Address "Overalls," 810 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md. nov 30 3t

For Sale, together or separately, the horse and buggy formerly owned by the late Dr. Powers. Horse warranted sound and gentle. Apply to Dr. T. V. Moore, Phœnix, N. C. nov 25 1w*

Call at Winstead's for all kinds of foreign and domestic fruit; Bananas a specialty. No. 213 Market and 215 North Front street. Bell 'Phones 203 and 637. oc 29 tf

Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Organs and Furniture repaired, cleaned and revarnished; Upholstering done also. H. J. Gruman's headquarters for Wall Paper. J. B. Farrar, No. 8½ North Second street. my 16 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Closing Out

My entire line of Musical Instruments, such as

Guitars, Banjos, Violins and Mandolins

to make room for Holiday Goods. In my Jewelry line will sell at New York cost.

J. T. BURKE,

The Jeweler, 27 South Front St.

dec 3 tf

BIDS

Will be received at the office of the City Clerk and Treasurer until 12 o'clock noon Monday, December 15, 1902, for the removal of a fire hydrant from the yards of the C. C. R. R., and furnishing material as per plans and specifications now at my office. City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Special Committee.

B. F. KING, Clerk and Treas'r.

dec 3t we su we

CASH PAID FOR Beeswax

If you have some to sell ship it to us and will allow you

27 1-2c Per Lb.,

F. O. B. Wilmington.

Williamsville Mfg Co.,

Williamsville, Mass.

sep 21 3m su we fr

In Stock and for Sale at Lowest Possible Prices

100 Dozen Mullet Roe.

COCOANUTS, MIXED NUTS,
RAISINS,
CALIFORNIA DRIED PEACHES,
DRIED APPLES,
CANDIES, COFFEES and MOLASSES.

And complete line of Groceries. Write for prices.

SAM'L BEAR, SR., & SONS,

Wilmington, N. C., 18 Market street

nvo 13 tf

Executor's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of C. E. Dorothea Harlem, late of the county of New Hanover, deceased, hereby notify all who are indebted to the estate of their Testatrix, to make early payment, and all having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, either to the undersigned, or to their attorneys, Bellamy & Bellamy, at their offices in the City of Wilmington, on or before the 25th day of October, 1903, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This the 21st day of October, 1902.

ELIZABETH VOLLERS,
C. B. BELLOIS,

Executors of the last will and testament of C. E. Dorothea Harlem.

oct 22 6t we

NOTICE.

On Monday, Dec. 1st, we will open a first class Grocery store in every particular at No. 15 South Front street. We will supply you with everything in our line perfectly fresh, of the very best quality and at moderate prices.

We would be much pleased to open an account with as many responsible parties as will favor us, particularly our old customers. Respectfully,

Wilmington Grocery.

JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT, Manager.

nov 30 tf

We Will Bond You.

The United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company. Home office, Baltimore, Md.

Paid Up Capital, $1,500,000

Surety Bonds.

Fidelity Contract Judicial,

Judicial Bonds executed without delay. State and county officials bonded.

Burglar Insurance.

Banks, Stores, Residences insured against burglary or theft.

Correspondence solicited.

C. D. WEEKS, General Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

oc 14 2m

C. C. NUTS.

12,500 C. C. Nuts, 3½c.
2,350 pounds Loose Raisins, 7½c.
218 boxes L. L. Raisins, $1.75.
129 bbls. Baldwin Apples, $2.75.
247 boxes Mixed Nuts, 11½c.
241 boxes Smoked Herring, 18c.
1,980 bushels New Peanuts, 3½c.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer,

Wilmington, N. C.

no 29 tf

Christmas Goods.

Apples, Cocoanuts, Mixed Nuts, Raisins, Candies, Cakes.

All fresh choice stock. Prices low. Send in your orders before the rush begins and avoid delay.

HALL & PEARSALL.

Incorporated.

nov 11 tf

The Only Restaurant,

108 Market Street,

Supplies a long felt want, furnishing the Best the market affords, and at prices more moderate than have ever before prevailed in Wilmington.

Our Special Dinners

At 25 cents are universally praised by our customers.

Table Boarders are taken at $4.00 per week.

CHARLES ANDERSON & CO.

Telephone 719. nov 29 tf

FOR RENT,

Stores, Dwellings, Offices, &c

au 22 tf D O'CONNOR.

"THE FAVORITE."

"The Favorite" Barber Shop is now more attractive than ever. Recent improvements make it more pleasing to the eye; while it still maintains its old reputation for the very best service to its patrons.

GUION & DAVIS,
7 South Front Street.

no 29 tf

Announcement.

THE HANOVER IRON WORKS,

14 Market St., W. E. King, Manager:

Respectfully announces to the public that we are ready to contract for any work in our line, viz: Manufacturers of Sheet Metal Cornices, Skylights, Finials, Crestings, Mill Work, Stack Work, Hot Air Furnace Work, Roofing, etc. General Repair Work a specialty. Prompt attention; moderate prices. nov 30 1w

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

LOW ROUND TRIP

Rates From Wilmington

Sixth Annual Exhibition, Charlotte Poultry Association, Charlotte, N. C., January 12th-15th, 1903. Dates of sale January 11th to 14th, inclusive. Final limit January 16th. Rate, $6 30.

Grand Lodge Colored Masons of N. C., Salisbury, Dec. 9th. Dates of sale Dec 8th to 11th. Final limit Dec. 20th. Rate $10.50.

W. J. CRAIG,
Traffic Manager.

Approved: Gen'l Passenger Agent.
H. M. EMERSON,

nov 15 tf

CUBAN BLOSSOM CIGARS

Sold over every counter as they are preminently the highest grade 5c Cigar in the U. S.

VOLLERS & HASHAGEN,

Sales Agents.

nov 30 tf

SPORTING GOODS.

I have a full line of

Ping Pong Sets, Boxing Gloves, Punching Bags, Foot Balls, Tennis Balls and Golf Balls.

When in need of any kind of Sporting Goods call on or write to

ROBERT C. DeROSSET,

The Stationer,

oct 26 tf 107 Market St.

Attention, Hunters.

Call on us for your equipment.

We can supply you with GUNS in all qualities. We keep in stock all kinds of Ammunition.

Loaded Shells, with either Black or Smokeless Powder.

HUNTING SUITS, GAME BAGS, and everything necessary for a complete outfit for the Bird Hunter, the Deer Hunter, the Duck Hunter.

J. W Murchison & Co.,

oc 31 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SEED!

Rye, Wheat, Oats.

FISH,

Barrelled and Canned.

Mullets, Sardines,

SALMON, MACKEREL, HERRING,

Bagging and Ties.

All Heavy Groceries.

THE WORTH CO.,

oc 1 tf Wilmington, N. C.

PERFUMES AND TOILET SPECIALTIES.

A large assortment of Richard Hudnut's Perfumes and Toilet Specialties at

J. H. HARDIN'S

Palace Pharmacy,

126 South Front Street.

Both 'Phones 55. no 20 tf

These busy days our Store is thronged with customers.

I am glad to see them come. We try to make their shopping in our store a pleasure, and also profitable to them. Our large store is taking on a Christmas appearance. We are receiving large quantities of our Holiday Goods, of which we are selling quite a good many.

In our Clothing Department we are doing a very nice business. Our beautiful suits are worn throughout Carolina. We have plenty left for you. We keep in stock new and up to-date. For your Christmas suit come to us. We will sell you a beautiful black Worsted Suit for $5.00, and a nice pretty Serge Suit for $5.00. Pretty colored Cheviot Suits for $4.00. Black Clay Suits for $2.98. In real nice suits for $7.50, $9.00, $10.00 and $12.50 we have a good many styles. If you are thinking of buying a nice suit and would like to save money on your purchase we will ask that you look over our stock.

Shoes! Shoes!!—Cold weather has come and every one needs shoes. We have Baby Shoes from 10c to 50c a pair. Misses Shoes, 5 to 8, strictly all solid, at 50c; 9 to 12, at 60c and 75c; 13 to 2, at 75c and $1.00. Real nice little Gents' Shoes worth $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. The Old Homestead Shoes for Boys and Girls, which are worth $1.75 and $2.00, we have them for $1.25 and $1.50.

Ladies' and Misses Ready-to-Wear Hats!—We have just bought out a large wholesale house in New York city. We have the latest shapes and the most nobby trimming at half price. A nice line of $1.00 Hats we are selling at 50c. We have a beautiful line in swell styles at 75c, 89c and $1.00 each. Our $1.25 Hats are the latest things that are made. The price is the only cheap thing about them. We mean what we say—we are selling them at half price. Fancy feather breasts and wings at reduced prices A big lot of wings, breasts and feathers at 10c—goods that have been selling at 25c.

Fifty dozen pretty felt hats to close at 25c each.

A nice line of new furs, ladies' scarfs with three tails, we are running at 98c; a very handsome scarf in different colors for $1.98 each; we have a full line of these goods from 98c to $5.00 each.

Ladies' and Misses' cloaks—We are receiving these goods new daily. We have good clocks for $2.89, $3 75, $5 00. Nice Monte Carlo cloaks at $6.00, $8.00, $10.00. Automobile coats $6.00 up to $12.00; children's coats $98c to $5.00 each.

Our cloak department seems to be in great demand. If you are thinking of buying a new wrap of any kind we would like to say we are headquarters for them. Ladies skirts—Black mercerized underskirts—we have an extra nice line, beautifully made up with ruffles and flounces and absolutely fast colors; skirts at 50c and 75c, with accordeon pleated bottoms; our $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 00 skirts are, we think, the prettiest line in the city. We also have the knit skirts from 50c to $1.50.

Dressing Sacques in assorted colors, made of heavy flannels, and beautifully made, at $1.00 each; Lap Robes for baby carriages in bright colors, 75c each; Buggy Robes from $1.50 to $3 00; Baby Caps and Wool Hoods and Fascinators—good silk caps as low as 20c, 25c, 50c and up to 98c; Wool Hoods 10c each and up to 50c; Fascinators from 20c to 50c; Infant Knit Sacques at 25c; Ladies' beautiful Knit Shawls $1 00 to $2.25 each.

Our Corset Department keeps well abreast with the times. Our R. & G. Corsets we have reduced, to close out, at cost; $1.00 corset for 75c and the 75c corset for 60c; we sell the best 50c corset sold in the city; will sell you a good corset for 23c, 35c and 38c.

Our large store is a popular trading place. We keep our large stock fully up to the season. All customers wishing to have their photos enlarged into life size oil paintings before Christmas can do so by coming down and making arrangements with us whether they have traded the required $20 or not. We will be glad to have them ready for you to see as Christmas presents.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, PROPRIETOR.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

nov 30 tf

A HARD PULL!

FOR SOME PEOPLE TO PROVIDE THE NECESSARY WHEREWITHAL TO PURCHASE FUEL. SAVE MONEY BY BUYING OUR HIGH GRADE

COAL AND WOOD.

We are well stocked and will take care of your orders.

J. A. Springer & Co.,

New Yard Foot of Chesnut Street.

nov 9 tf

Rehder's Rehder's

The Newest Things in Men's Neckwear.

Our Men's Ties are the prettiest and most striking creations shown for many seasons.

The new Four-in-hand Ties, full length, of elegant material, in black with white embroidered flowers. Black with red or blue satin stripe on edge. White with black stripe in center, and many other new designs, sold by most stores for 65 and 75c. Nothing nicer for Christmas presents for stylish young men. Our introductory price 50 cents.

Our display of Holiday Novelties will be complete in about one week,

It will be a display that will eclipse anything of its kind during the past season.

J. H. REHDER & CO.

nov 30 tf 615, 617 and 619 North Fourth Street.

HELLO GROCER!

Does your trade increase with stale peanuts? Now take the hint—keep up with the times and get the

ONLY PEANUT ROASTER

that will give you FRESH ROASTED nuts every hour in the day with

NO LABOR (3 minutes)
NO ATTENTION.
NO EXPENSE (2 cents).

More of your customers would buy peanuts if you had them always fresh roasted. If you don't sell peanuts, why not add that line to your business? It pays a large profit, takes no time and but little capital. THIS IS THE 1903 ROASTER.

Price $17.50. Send for full circular.

D. L. GORE CO.,

Wilmington, N. C., Agents for North and South Carolina.

Banister's Shoes

For Men are the best wearers and more stylish than any other Men's Shoes known to the American people. Prices for Vici Kid and Pat. Calf $5.00, Pat. Kid and Pat. Colt $6.00. For sale only by

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.

nov 15 tf